

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTATABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEBR BILLS, NOTES, with a water of the \$300 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SCHEMERS FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

New Advertisements. Sheriff's Sales, by G. Miller. Auditor's Notice, by John Read. Just Published, by Lee & Co. Notice, by D. Caldwell, Prothonotary. Mount Vernon, by J. H. Byram & Co. Warm Springs Hotel, by John R. Heed.

What has become of our interesting Illinois correspondent, J. P.?

When the great Republican party was in its infancy, and numbered but "a little band" in our county, and the Journal was independent and bold enough to espouse its cause and battle for its principles, our neighbor up town was kind enough to stigmatize the Journal as "an organ without a party." Since that time, the party, once despised and treated with contempt by the Goliath of Democracy, has grown and expanded, and been able to defeat and "cut off the head" of Locofocoism, in its own stronghold of Pennsylvania.

Not quite so fast, neighbor. We have no recollection that the "great Republican party" "cut off the head of Locofocoism in its stronghold of Pennsylvania." We remember that in Berks county there was a defeat of Buchanan Locofocoism by a Union party composed of all opposed to the re-election of Glancy Jones, and another of the same stamp. But we have never been told that their defeat was a Republican victory. The Republican party in its infancy! Pray, where is the evidence that it is in existence in this State now? Was the late Convention a Republican Convention? If so, why have you at your mast-head "The People's Ticket"? If your State Ticket is a Republican Ticket, why not claim it as such? We think the vote it would receive as a Republican ticket, would satisfy you that the people are not all Republicans.

Suppose you again try the strength of your "little band" in this county. Call a Republican County Convention, and nominate a Republican county ticket. In case you do, count us in for a sight at the "little band."

The Latest War News.

We have intelligence of another battle (the greatest yet fought) between the Austrians and the French. The fight took place at Magenta, some twelve miles from Milan, and it is stated that three hundred thousand men were engaged in the conflict. The French Emperor partially commanded, and it is presumable that the Austrian Emperor and the King of Sardinia were near the scene of action. Napoleon claims a decisive victory, and says they took 7,000 Austrians prisoners, while 12,000 more were placed hors de combat. He also states the French loss to be 3,000, while other reports represent it at between 9,000 and 12,000 men. The French General Espinasse was killed, and Marshal Canrobert mortally wounded. Five French Marshals and Generals and nine Austrian superior officers were wounded. Milan was evacuated by the Austrians, and its inhabitants had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia, but the French had not occupied the city. On the reception of the news of the victory in Paris the city was illuminated.

Thunder from Abroad.

WHEN THE PEOPLE SPEAK, LET THE POLITICIANS TREMBLE. Every day brings fresh evidence of the fixed determination of the Democratic masses to adhere firmly to the true faith and ignore the apostasy and heresies of the National Administration and its adherents. In confirmation of this, we subjoin a few items.

At a Democratic Convention recently held at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Butler County repudiate the doctrine, whether it comes from the North or the South, that Congress should legislate for, or against the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States, or for, or against its maintenance therein; believing, as we do, that it is a question that should be left solely to the bona fide inhabitants of said Territories to settle for themselves.

Resolved, That we regard with undissembled indignation and alarm the attempt to mutilate or abridge the principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention—that we maintain with unshaken firmness the doctrine that the power of the people of a territory with respect to domestic legislation, is as plenary as that of a State, and stamp as unsound the theory which limits the rights of the people of a territory to act in reference to the institution of slavery to the one particular time when they come "to organize their State government."

What makes the fact still more interesting, is that Senator Prou, heretofore a warm friend of Buchanan, was present, and addressed the meeting.

The Dover Gazette, speaking of the Democratic State Convention to assemble this month in the State of Maine, says:

"We hope they will take good care that men of the right stamp are sent into the National Convention. They should be imbued thoroughly with the principles of Popular Sovereignty and Non-Intervention, and men of nerve and back bone, to stand up manfully in support of these cardinal principles when they get into the Convention."

At the recent election in Bangor, Maine, for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, the vote stood, for the— Popular Sovereignty ticket, 850 Buchanan ticket, 386 The meeting closed with cheers for Popular Sovereignty and Douglas.

The Democrats of Alfred, Maine, elected Popular Sovereignty delegates, and passed a resolution in favor of the "Cincinnati Platform, as understood at the time, and so fully amplified by Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance."

The Democrats of Jackson, Maine, elected Popular Sovereignty delegates by a vote of four to one. So it has gone throughout the whole State; and so it will go throughout all New England, New Jersey, Ohio, and the Western States. If Pennsylvania falters, or betrays the true principles of Democracy will be ruined for years, if not for ever.

At Unity, Maine, the entire Popular Sovereignty ticket was elected, and the meeting passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we "don't mean to cheat or be cheated;" that we are in favor of the Cincinnati resolutions, just as they were when they were adopted; that the people of a Territory have a right to prohibit slavery if they do not want it, and to allow it, if they want it.

Resolved, That whoever may dissent, we will stand by this platform.

At the County Convention of Waldo county, Maine, which was held at Appleton, Popular Sovereignty delegates were chosen by a nearly unanimous vote, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:—

On motion of Galen Keene, Esq., Resolved, That we adhere strictly to the doctrine of popular sovereignty—the right of the people of States and Territories to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution."

On motion of B. F. Sprague, Esq., Resolved, That we emphatically endorse the sentiment contained in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Resolved, That the enactment of a code of laws by Congress to protect slavery in the territories, would be contrary to the policy of the Democratic party, as laid down in the Cincinnati platform, which was "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in State and Territory," and that, therefore, we are opposed to such a measure.

On motion of W. F. Morang, Esq., Resolved, That we are equally opposed to that new, monstrous, and alarming doctrine proclaimed at Washington and repeated by Democratic presses in this State, that slavery in the territories must be protected by the Judiciary.

Resolved, That the people of a territory have the right and power through their Legislature to establish or exclude slavery at any time.

The first gun has been fired in the far west, and the shell has exploded where it was intended, in the midst of the Buchanan camp. The Democratic County Convention assembled in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 16th, and the entire delegation selected to the State Convention were anti-National Administration. Strong Popular Sovereignty resolutions were passed. This is but the beginning. The democracy of the entire West will move in a solid column against Buchanan heresies.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of \$8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms \$2 a year, or 10 copies for \$15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers, Munn & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

OLD DOCUMENTS.—Mr. George W. Spyker, of this county, has placed in our possession the original manuscript of the following letters. They have never, until now, appeared in print, and we know they will be read with much interest:—

READING, June 16, 1777. SIR.—The President and Council have sent orders for the first class of the Militia of Berks county, to make ready immediately to march for Bristol, as General Howe is on his march to this State, and it's expected that Philadelphia will be attacked by land and water. You are therefore desired, without any delay, to require the officers under your command, to bring in the first class of their respective companies to Reading, on the 21st day of this instant, June, that they may be furnished with arms and accoutrements, and to march to Bristol, according to the former order from His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, President of the Executive Council.—

And you are also earnestly requested to inform the second class to prepare themselves with all expedition, as it's hourly expected they may be called. And if any of the class refuse to march, get a substitute in their place, and bring them along.

I am, with great respect, Your humble servant, JACOB MORGAN, Lieut.

P. S. Col. Henry Spyker, of Talpehocken.

To Col. Henry Spyker, of Talpehocken. P. S.—An express just arrived from His Excellency, requiring the 2nd class to march

also, and the third to be got in readiness, as there's undoubted accounts of the enemy's marching toward Philadelphia with a numerous army. Two wagons more will be wanted for the 2nd class. Pray lose no time, and exert yourself with the utmost diligence to forward the marches of both classes. JACOB MORGAN, Lieut.

IN COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14th, 1778. SIR.—The attack which has been made by the Indians and others, on the frontiers of this State, having been laid before the Congress, and a consultation held between the Board of War and Council, they have agreed upon the following arrangements, to wit:—

A detachment of Colonel Hartley's Regiment, to march from New Jersey to Easton, these to join Colonel Howatz, who has under his command a small number of horse. The remainder of Colonel Hartley's Regiment, now in Philadelphia, to march immediately to Sunbury, and join the two companies lately raised at Wyoming. Colonel Broadhead's Regiment, now on their march to Pittsburgh, to be ordered to the Standing-Stone. But it is necessary to add to these Continental Troops a considerable body of Militia. Council have therefore determined to order to Sunbury, three hundred militia from the county of Northumberland, four hundred from the county of Lancaster, and one hundred and fifty from the county of Berks, to the Standing-Stone, three hundred more from the county of Cumberland, and two hundred from the county of York to Easton, from the county of Northampton, three hundred men, and from the county of Berks, one hundred and fifty men.

You are therefore to escort yourself, to get into the field three hundred men of the militia of your county, and march them immediately, the one half to Sunbury and the other half to Easton as aforesaid.

For this purpose you are to order out the first, second, third, and even the fourth class, if it be necessary to make up the number.— This number of men must be had.

You are to apply to William Henry Esq., of Lancaster for what number of arms may be wanted. Ammunition and provisions will be supplied to you by order of the Board of War.

The arrival of a powerful fleet from France, having a considerable number of troops on board, with order to act in conjunction with the Continental army, and now actually blocking up the British fleet in the harbor of New York, has induced the Congress to determine to make a vigorous effort to destroy the whole British force now in that city, and there appears to be a reasonable ground to hope for success in the attempt. This determination makes it highly improper to detach any part of the main army for the defence of the frontiers. If the attempt to reduce the whole British force, should be crowned with success, it will undoubtedly be attended with the most salutary effect, in removing the enemy from the frontiers. As it cannot be doubted, but that they must see the impossibility of their continuing with any hope of success, their attack on us, when we shall be able to employ our whole force against them.— And we are confident that the blow given by the Indians will be surely closed before the war with them, will be closed.

I am, Sir, with much respect, Your very humble servant, GEORGE BRYAN, Vice President.

To Col. Jacob Morgan, Lieut. of Berks co.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, } June 9, 1859.

EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:—It is my intention to visit a considerable portion of the great Empire State, and some of its noted places of fashionable resort. A number of my young friends on the Juniata, have requested me to note down such objects of interest—of persons and things, as may come under my observation. Already I begin to feel my inability, and in a free acknowledgment of it, I shall hazard an attempt.

Having recently entered this great metropolis, I am yet unable to convey an idea how city life appears in country eyes. In modern times, all great cities have got to be like little worlds, each one striving to represent the whole earth. It is true, in a commercial point of view, each one is more like a busy, buzzing hive of bees, gathering in its stores from every field of labor, every climate, and from every race of men. But as we stand amid them, and look around upon the toiling mass of men and women, they seem to have forgotten every earthly consideration, save the objects of their immediate pursuit.— From the learned civilian at the forum to the waiter in the dining hall—from the wealthy merchant to the huckstering mendicant, we see the same eager application, as if that one pursuit were the whole end and aim of life. Bound together by strong social ties, each one seems not to know his neighbor, as he presses his anxious bosom to toil and prays for gain—the idol of his heart. In the Academy of Arts, the student grows pale in his intense effort to summon spirits of beauty from the silent chambers of the imagination. The scholar bends over his manuscript, and nearly forgets the ordinary vicissitudes of life, in the anticipation of a splendid name, which his work is to herald through the land. In the more ordinary walks of life, the laborer serves with a willing hand, and magnifies the importance of his office. Even the servant at the hotel, sees both a glorious science and an art in waiting upon his peers.

As I stand upon the dizzy height of New York's granite towers, and look down upon the motley mass of moving forms, my fugitive thoughts bring up strange contrasts for speculation. The rich man's chariot goes whirling past, and throws its dust over the homeless and penniless beggar. The priest and the pick-pocket walk side by side in cheerful mien, one with good will to all mankind, the other with a bold head and a cunning hand, in the pursuit of his victim. The care-worn minstrel pours her tender strain upon the ear in vain, but the wild organic sound charms fashion's ears, and brings gifts of gold and thunders of applause. If we pause here and ask, Is the world getting wiser and better as age passes on?—our hopes are stifled at the first forms of city life. Science, art, and discovery, send their cheering blessings among men, and ambitious, and you are also earnestly requested to inform the second class to prepare themselves with all expedition, as it's hourly expected they may be called. And if any of the class refuse to march, get a substitute in their place, and bring them along.

I am, with great respect, Your humble servant, JACOB MORGAN, Lieut.

P. S. Col. Henry Spyker, of Talpehocken.

To Col. Henry Spyker, of Talpehocken. P. S.—An express just arrived from His Excellency, requiring the 2nd class to march

JUNE 10th.—Since writing the above, I have had a busy time of sight-seeing, omnibus-riding, people-observing, and fault-finding. New York is one of the wealthiest, dustiest and meanest of cities. On entering it, the traveller is beset by a multitude of cab-drivers, porters, and baggage-masters, and as long as he remains, there is no end to them or to the payment of bills. You stop at a fashionable hotel, and you will receive more attention than you need, and will be charged more for it than you are willing to pay. You can have the pleasure of looking around the spacious dining-hall upon an army of waiters, you can read over the bill of fare, and order from a mixture of French and English names, anything that you wish; you can then sit and read the papers until the waiter can supply you, you can then pay three dollars per day, with a bill of extras, and call that hotel life in New York. My reader that is not familiar with city life, will need to be cautioned against the black cab-drivers. They are mostly foreigners, London liars, and perhaps know something about thieves and pick-pockets. Experience and caution are required to travel through a great city. As I possess but little of either, I must give you my own method of reconnoitering. My first step, is to procure a good map of the city, and taking Broadway for the basis of surveys, I fix in my mind, the relative positions of other streets, avenues, and the direction in which numbers run. I am then ready to take an omnibus and ride its circuit for six cents. In this way, we can proceed on other lines of buses, and take a general view at a trifling expense. We are then pretty well prepared for looking after particular persons, places and things.

Having seen a considerable portion of this city, I am now about to depart for the Highlands of the Hudson. Time will not allow any attempt at a description of the grandeur and magnificence, the commerce and enterprise, or the meanness and arrogance of New York city. By passing through it on my return, I shall be better prepared to write an account of its real merits.

ALPHA.

The Farmers' High School.

FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL, June 7, 1859. At a meeting of the Students of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, June 7, 1859, the following Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, On account of ill health, Prof. S. A. Baird has resigned his position as incumbent of the chair of Mathematics in this Institution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret, of the resignation of our worthy Professor.

Resolved, That during his limited stay among us, we have found him to be a gentleman, a scholar and a friend.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies will ever attend him in his journey through life, whether in prosperity or adversity.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to Prof. Baird, and also be presented for publication in the papers of our different counties.

AND, J. KAUFFMAN, } ALDUS J. GROFF, } Com. G. W. REED, }

The services of Prof. David Wilson, of Juniata county, have been secured in the room of Prof. Baird.

Kansas Resolutions.

We publish the patriotic resolutions adopted by the Kansas Democratic Convention, held on the 10th ult., at Tecumseh. There were one hundred and fifty delegates present, who represented some twenty counties.— Unanimity and good feeling prevailed, and the preamble and resolutions, which breathe the true sentiments of Democracy, were adopted with one dissenting voice; such sentiments as are echoed by the Democracy, and inculcate the only basis for harmonious and united action.

WHEREAS, The members of this Convention have met, in pursuance of a call of the Central Committee of the Democratic party of Kansas, and being animated by a sincere devotion to the Constitution and the Union, the rights of the States, and the sovereignty and reserved rights of the people; and, whereas, the slavery question is practically settled in favor of a free State beyond the possibility of further controversy; and, whereas, we recognize no difference between pro-slavery and free State men, as such:—

Resolved, That we affirm our abiding faith and confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated by Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and founders of our Government, and re-enunciated in the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That the people of the Territories, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress known as the "Kansas and Nebraska Act," have the sole exclusive right of the organization of a State government to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, by the will of the majority, fairly and fully expressed at the ballot-box, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That non-intervention by Congress with the domestic institutions of the States or Territories, is the vital and distinctive feature of the Democratic party, and any deviation from that principle, either for or against those institutions, is impolitic, illiberal and unjust.

Resolved, That we assert the original and essential inferiority of the negro race, and hereby call upon the Constitutional Convention to prohibit negro and mulatto suffrage.

Resolved, That said Convention should submit said Constitution to a direct vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Says the Wheeling Intelligencer of June 16th:—"The flour panic among the farmers in this section, bids fair to carry many persons into all sorts of wild extravagances. We learn from a gentleman, just arrived from Washington county, of a reckless thing which took place there on Saturday, and which goes to show the state of feeling existing in that neck of woods. A speculator, by the name of Patterson, has a large lot of flour at Post's Mill, which he is holding for an advance, in view of the recent damaging frosts. On Saturday, some dozen or more farmers living in the vicinity, repaired to the mill, broke down the door, and took a barrel of flour and left eight dollars in the mill for every barrel thus removed, all considering that a fair price for an article which they could not buy with the consent of the owner."

State Agricultural Society.

The second quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society was held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, June 14th. Present, Messrs. Taggart, of Northumberland; Woodward, of Philadelphia; Gowen, of Mount Airy, Philadelphia; Engle, of Bustleton, Philadelphia; Knox, of Montgomery county; Cornell, of Bucks county; Cameron, Rutherford, Mish, Hamilton and Heister, of Dauphin county; Sturdevant, of Luzerne county; Maxwell, of Northampton county; McAllister, of Centre county; Haldeman, of York county; Murdock, of Allegheny county; Bucher, of Cumberland county; Miles, of Erie county; McFarland and Stokes, of Westmoreland county.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Gen. Sturdevant was called to the chair. After a free interchange of views and opinions it was on motion

Resolved, That the Society will hold its next Annual Exhibition on the grounds generally tendered to them by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Powelton, Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 27th, Wednesday the 28th, Thursday the 29th, and Friday the 30th, days of September.

On motion, it was Resolved, That Messrs. Taggart, Heister and Engle be a Committee, to whom shall be confided full power to make all the arrangements of the Society for the holding of the next Exhibition.

A number of interesting questions were discussed, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and each one seemed determined to spare no effort to make the approaching exhibition creditable and successful.

Gen. Sturdevant tendered to the State Society an invitation to hold the State Fair of 1860 on the Fair Grounds of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society, in Wyoming Valley.

On motion of Mr. Knox, it was Resolved, That the ordinal acknowledgments of the Executive Committee be extended to the citizens of Wyoming Valley, for the very generous invitation, through their representative, Gen. Sturdevant, and that the Committee will give it a respectful consideration when the time for action shall arrive.

Gen. Sturdevant, in a neat and pertinent address, informed the Committee that the grounds embraced seventy-two acres, located on the Wyoming battle ground, with a track or course of one mile, with the necessary fence, buildings and fixtures. He pointed out the conveniences of the location, having the North Branch Canal on the South, and the extension of the New York Line on the North, for the conveyance of heavy articles for exhibition. The Railroad extending through New Jersey to Pittsburgh, the Railroad by Williamsport and Great Bend to New York—thus furnishing conveniences of access from any point, and a location replete with interesting reminiscences.

The death of Joseph Yeager, Esq., since the last quarterly meeting, having been announced by A. O. Heister, the following preamble and resolutions were thereupon unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, This Committee have heard with deep regret of the recent death of Joseph Yeager, Esq., late of the city of Philadelphia, and one of our most esteemed and efficient colleagues; and, whereas, it seems fit that at the first meeting of the Committee after that melancholy event, a record thereof should be made in perpetual memory of the many virtues of the deceased; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Yeager, the State Agricultural Society, and this its Executive Board have lost a valuable co-operator in the great work of promoting an improved agriculture throughout Pennsylvania, and the general community have lost an upright and enterprising citizen.

Resolved, That she deceased, by his earnest and intelligent efforts in behalf of the interests of this Society, and by his kind and gentlemanly manners, won for himself the confidence and affection of all his associates, by whom his memory will be long and gratefully cherished.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Whereupon, Messrs. Woodward, Taggart and Hamilton were appointed that Committee.

A. O. HEISTER, Secretary.

JACKSON HOTEL.

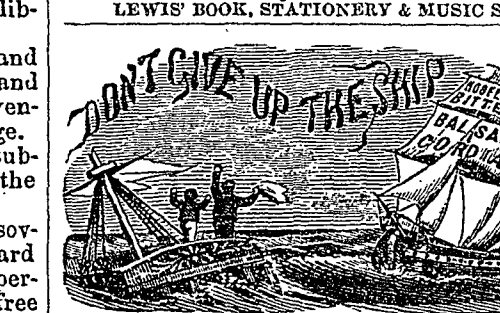
RAILROAD STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE.

HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA. CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

WINDOW SHADES.

TASSELLS, &C., CORDS, AND BAILEY'S FIXTURES, A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

"THE HISTORY OF 'HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS' is the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent your resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should you reject it? Clergy, men, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not you? Let not your prejudices snare your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, you will find that you require a medicine, which these Bitters are. These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. May 11, 1859-ly.

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.

G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best. He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods. He thinks he can do better than most, and he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Don't forget the place, in the old Temperance Hall building. [Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.]

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House, April 13, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.]

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Lutten, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Dubuque, Jan. 7, 1859. Gentls: I am requested by Mr. T. A. Cochran, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock was destroyed. The result became so suddenly intense that some of the goods could possibly be saved. But fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of our Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they might be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still upon the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly, N. A. MCCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes with HALL'S PATENT POWDER, PROOF LOCKS, offered the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Slide-board and Parlor safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for sale, &c.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO., have removed from 34 Walnut street, to their new store, No. 629 Chestnut street, (JANNE'S BUILDING), where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO., 629 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

April 13, 1859-3m.

1859.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every article of gentlemen's furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measures, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at a corner of the diamond, Long new house.

April 20, 1859. M. GUTMAN & CO.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS' CHEAP CORNER,

AT BEN JACOBS' CHEAP CORNER,

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive and desirable selection of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAP